

**SUMMARY OF AGENCY ENERGY SCORECARDS
REQUIRED BY SECTION 306 OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 13123,
EFFICIENT ENERGY MANAGEMENT
February 17, 2005**

Introduction

Executive Order 13123 was signed June 3, 1999 to bolster the Federal Government's commitment to energy and environmental progress in the operations of its own facilities.

Section 306 of the Order, Interagency Coordination, requires that "the Deputy Director for Management of Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with DOE, shall be responsible for evaluating each agency's progress in improving energy management and for submitting agency energy scorecards to the President to report progress." Section 306(a)(1) further states:

"OMB, in consultation with DOE and other agencies, shall develop the agency energy scorecards and scoring system to evaluate each agency's progress in meeting the goals of this order. The scoring criteria shall include the extent to which agencies are taking advantage of key tools to save energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as Energy Savings Performance Contracts, utility energy-efficiency service contracts, ENERGY STAR® and other energy efficient products, renewable energy technologies, electricity from renewable energy sources, and other strategies and requirements listed in Part 4 of this order, as well as overall efficiency and greenhouse gas metrics and use of other innovative energy efficiency practices. The scorecards shall be based on the annual energy reports submitted to the President under section 303 of this order."

This report compiles information and summarizes energy scorecards submitted by 25 Federal agencies. The agencies submitting scorecards are listed below (in descending order of facility energy consumed):

1. Department of Defense (DOD)
2. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
3. Department of Energy (DOE)
4. U.S. Postal Service (Postal Service)
5. General Services Administration (GSA)
6. Department of Justice (Justice)
7. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
8. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
9. Department of the Interior (Interior)
10. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
11. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
12. Department of Transportation (DOT)
13. Department of the Treasury (Treasury)
14. Department of Commerce (Commerce)
15. Department of Labor (Labor)

16. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
17. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
18. Social Security Administration (SSA)
19. International Broadcasting Bureau (IBB)
20. Department of State (State)
21. National Records and Archives Administration (NARA)
22. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
23. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
24. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)
25. Smithsonian Institution (Smithsonian)

To date, energy scorecards have not been received from the Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Trade Commission, or the Office of Personnel Management.

The scorecards submitted by the agencies contain summary data only on agency performance and are considered to be only preliminary data submissions. Based on this preliminary summary data, the table below shows each agency's progress toward the 35 percent reduction goal for standard buildings.

**Agency Progress Toward Energy Reduction Goals for Standard Buildings and Facilities
(Based on Summary Data from Scorecard Submissions)**

Agency	FY 1985 Btu per Gross Square Foot	FY 2003 Btu per Gross Square Foot	FY 2004 Btu per Gross Square Foot	Btu/GSF Change from FY 2003	Btu/GSF Change from FY 1985	On-Track to Meet 35% Goal FY 2010
DOE	473,126	238,006	231,419	-2.8%	-51.1%	✓
DOT	161,812	101,423	99,032	-2.4%	-38.8%	✓
NASA	257,131	187,295	176,295	-5.9%	-31.4%	✓
Justice	294,289	207,587	212,162	2.2%	-27.9%	✓
Commerce	119,476	90,258	87,196	-3.4%	-27.0%	✓
DOD	136,916	101,171	100,255	-0.9%	-26.8%	✓
TVA	82,357	60,256	60,448	0.3%	-26.6%	✓
USDA	81,195	64,148	60,406	-5.8%	-25.6%	
GSA	83,236	68,586	64,226	-6.4%	-22.8%	
Postal Service	85,800	67,800	66,807	-1.5%	-22.1%	
RRB*	127,084	103,877	102,162	-1.7%	-19.6%	
DHS*	133,538	118,318	110,688	-6.4%	-17.1%	
Treasury	102,702	82,376	87,503	6.2%	-14.8%	
Labor	126,109	117,401	109,283	-6.9%	-13.3%	
HHS	95,500	87,500	83,100	-5.0%	-13.0%	
HUD	81,620	78,817	76,949	-2.4%	-5.7%	
VA	198,560	183,650	188,888	2.9%	-4.9%	
SSA*	87,367	98,377	95,581	-2.8%	9.4%	
Interior	87,093	79,816	96,113	20.4%	10.4%	
State	89,392	117,875	118,511	0.5%	32.6%	
Smithsonian	100,545	140,785	149,339	6.1%	48.5%	

*Indicates estimated baseline

Based on preliminary scorecard data submitted above, the Government overall reduced its energy intensity 25.6 percent in FY 2004 compared to FY 1985. Final data for FY 2003 indicated that the Government had reduced energy intensity by 24.8 percent in that year compared to the FY 1985 base year.

Similarly, the table below shows agency progress toward the 25 percent reduction goal for industrial, laboratory, and other energy intensive facilities.

**Agency Progress Toward Energy Reduction Goals for Industrial, Laboratory,
and Other Energy Intensive Facilities
(Based on Summary Data from Scorecard Submissions)**

Agency	FY 1990 Btu per Gross Square Foot	FY 2003 Btu per Gross Square Foot	FY 2004 Btu per Gross Square Foot	Btu/GSF Change from FY 2003	Btu/GSF Change from FY 1990	On-Track to Meet 25% Goal FY 2010
USDA*	180,261	105,756	99,785	-5.6%	-44.6%	✓
GSA	422,921	294,505	283,742	-3.7%	-32.9%	✓
IBB**	2.449	1.842	1.872	1.6%	-23.6%	✓
DOE	398,238	302,514	306,084	1.2%	-23.1%	✓
HHS***	423,000	334,000	337,600	1.1%	-20.2%	✓
Treasury	263,829	223,891	215,784	-3.6%	-18.2%	✓
NASA	323,965	277,785	266,889	-3.9%	-17.6%	✓
TVA	232,662	185,536	191,732	3.3%	-17.6%	✓
EPA	357,864	305,660	296,877	-2.9%	-17.0%	
SSA****	352,599	304,502	297,499	-2.3%	-15.6%	
DOD	213,349	171,636	184,973	7.8%	-13.3%	
Commerce	315,975	297,094	323,261	8.8%	2.3%	
Justice	NA	200,694	289,648	-14.5%	NA	
DHS	NA	240,045	219,748	-8.5%	NA	

*USDA Agricultural Research Service laboratory facilities consumption is measured in Air-Quality Adjusted Btu/Square Foot

**IBB measures consumption in billion Btu per thousand broadcast hours, with a baseline year of FY 1997.

***HHS/NIH adjusted its baseline to account for mandated air quality improvements in later years.

****Indicates estimated baseline

Based on scorecard data submitted above, the Government overall reduced its energy intensity of these facilities 13.8 percent in FY 2004 compared to FY 1990. Final data for FY 2003 indicated that the Government had reduced energy intensity by 14.7 percent in that year compared to the FY 1990 base year.

The attachment appended to this report compiles each reporting agency's response to each item on the energy scorecard.

Government-Wide Findings of Agency Energy Scorecards

Reporting/Planning

Of the 25 agencies submitting energy scorecards, 24 reported that they had submitted the FY 2004 Energy Management Report required under section 303 to DOE, and 24 had submitted the FY 2005 Implementation Plan required by section 302 of Executive Order 13123.

Energy Audits

In fulfillment of requirements under section 402 of the Order, 14 agencies reported performing energy audits of at least 10 percent of their facility space during FY 2004. The space agencies reporting auditing during the year is estimated to be 478 million square feet or approximately 10 percent of the Government's total facility space of 5.0 billion square feet.

Agencies also provided estimates of the amount of facility space audited since 1992. Approximately 100 percent of the Government's facility space has been subjected to an energy audit since 1992.

Funding/Investment of Direct Appropriations

As required under section 301, 16 of the 22 agencies that receive appropriations from Congress reported requesting funding necessary to achieve the goals of Executive Order 13123 in their FY 2006 budget request. The amount of funding requested was approximately \$279.8 million.

Twenty of these 22 relevant agencies reported investing direct appropriations in FY 2004 to accomplish energy efficiency, renewable energy, and water conservation projects contributing to the goals of the Order. This investment totaled \$180.9 million for all agencies reporting. This represents an increase of 7.1 percent from the previous year (FY 2003).

Energy Savings Performance Contracting

At the end of FY 2003, authorization for the energy savings performance contracts (ESPC) program expired and was not reinstated until after the end of FY 2004. With no authority in place, agencies were unable to engage in new ESPC task orders or contracts. Several agencies, however, were able to continue work under previously-signed task orders or contracts. Four agencies reported implementing ESPC task orders or contracts during the year. This amounted to a Government-wide total of 35 task orders or contracts, with a total investment value estimated at more than \$13.8 million. The Postal Service implemented 28 energy projects through its Shared Energy Savings alternative financing program. DOD issued five ESPC task orders during the year, and Labor and Justice each issued one task order.

Utility Energy Services Contracting

Five agencies reported issuing utility energy services contracts (UESCs) during FY 2004. This amounted to a Government-wide total of 30 such contracts, with reported total investment value of \$54.3 million. DOD reported awarding 20 UESCs during FY 2004, HHS awarded three UESCs, and GSA and SSA reported issuing two UESCs each.

Renewable Energy Projects

Seventeen of the 25 reporting agencies implemented or continued to use renewable energy projects during FY 2004, for a total of 10,072 renewable energy installations Government-wide. The breakdown of projects by technology type was:

Thermal:	8,583
Solar:	1,364
Other:	110
Wind:	14
Biomass:	1

The total energy generated by these projects based on the preliminary data in the agency scorecards totaled approximately 1.5 trillion Btu.

Purchases of Energy Generated from New Renewable Energy Sources

Nineteen agencies reported taking advantage of opportunities to purchase renewable energy during FY 2004. Purchases of electricity generated from renewable sources totaled 915.9 gigawatthours during FY 2004. The majority of the renewable electricity purchase was made by DOD, which purchased 642.1 gigawatthours. GSA purchased 131.1 gigawatthours, EPA purchased 67.1 gigawatthours, DOE purchased 38.4 gigawatthours, and Justice purchased 15.0 gigawatthours of RE-generated electricity. In addition, NASA purchased 227.4 billion Btu of renewable energy in the form of landfill methane. The Government's total purchases of renewable energy was 3.4 trillion Btu, an increase of 24.1 percent from FY 2003. All renewable energy amounts reported by the agencies on their scorecards will need to be confirmed as being from sources developed after 1990 to count toward the Federal renewable energy goal.

Sustainable Design Principles

Twenty-three agencies reported applying the sustainable design principles for the siting and construction of facilities as required under section 403(d) of Executive Order 13123. Commerce, EPA, HUD, Labor, NARA, NASA, RRB, SSA, and Treasury reported using the principles for all new building design/construction projects. Government-wide, an estimated 748 new building design/construction projects were initiated in 2004, 298 of which can or will be certified under the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Building Rating System.

Incorporation of Energy Efficiency Criteria

Twenty-two agencies reported incorporating energy efficiency criteria into agency specifications, product descriptions, and standards, as required under section 403(b)(3) of Executive Order 13123.

Training

During FY 2004, 23 agencies reported providing energy management training for their employees. The number of employees trained Government-wide totaled 3,799, including the training of 2,332 DOD employees, 317 Interior employees, 248 TVA employees, 125 DOE employees, and 110 GSA employees. GSA, RRB, Smithsonian, and TVA reported that all employees eligible for energy management training received such training in FY 2004.

Awards

Twenty-two agencies reported implementing awards programs recognizing achievement in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and water conservation.

Performance Evaluations

Section 406(b) of the Order requires that agencies include successful implementation of provisions of the Order in the position descriptions and performance evaluations of agency heads, members of the agency energy team, principal program managers, heads of field offices, facility managers, energy managers, and other appropriate employees. During FY 2004, 23 agencies reported including these provisions in performance evaluations.

Showcase Facilities

Eleven agencies replied that they have Showcase Facilities in their building inventories. Of these, six agencies reported designating a total of 12 energy efficiency Showcase Facilities during FY 2004. Some agencies may be reporting Showcase Facilities they designate themselves, in addition to DOE/FEMP-designated Federal Energy Saver Showcase Facilities. FEMP recognized three outstanding Federal facilities as Federal Energy Saver Showcases for 2004, from DOD, EPA, and Interior.

Water Management

The water conservation goals of Executive Order 13123 require agencies to reduce potable water usage by implementing life-cycle cost-effective water efficiency programs that include a Water Management Plan and not less than four separate FEMP Water Efficiency Improvement Best Management Practices (BMPs) in at least fifteen percent of facilities. In FY 2004, 14 of the 25 reporting agencies reported that they had established water management plans and implemented at least four BMPs in at least fifteen percent of facilities. Approximately 1,225 Federal facilities had established Water Management Plans by the end of FY 2004. DOE reported having 478 facilities with Water Management Plans, and the Postal Service reported that all of its facilities have Water Management Plans in place.

Federal Agency Performance Based on Scorecard Submissions

Department of Defense (DOD):

DOD reported that the energy intensity (Btu per square foot) of its standard buildings and facilities decreased more than 26 percent in FY 2004 as compared to FY 1985. DOD's scorecard showed the Department implementing all of the 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights of DOD's scorecard include the investment of \$121.4 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Supplementing this, DOD issued five ESPC task orders and 20 UESCs with combined project investment estimated at \$56.2 million. DOD also had 8,564 renewable energy projects underway in FY 2004, including 8,421 thermal projects, and purchased 642.1 gigawatthours of electricity generated from renewable sources. Five DOD energy-efficient Showcase Facilities were designated in FY 2004. During the year, 2,332 DOD personnel received training in energy management. In addition, 219 from a total of 514 new buildings designed or under construction in FY 2004 can or will be certified under LEED.

Department of Energy (DOE):

In FY 2004, DOE reported that the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased more than 51 percent as compared to FY 1985. DOE's scorecard indicated the implementation of 11 out of the 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$2.0 million in direct appropriations to accomplish energy projects. DOE also purchased 38.4 gigawatthours of electricity generated from renewable sources. DOE implemented or continued to implement renewable energy projects, including 19 solar projects, two thermal projects, and one wind project. DOE reported that 478 facilities have Water Management Plans in place. DOE provided training to 125 employees during the year. Sustainable design principles were applied to new facilities or major renovation projects. Awards, performance evaluations, and Showcase facilities are additional management tools used by DOE.

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA):

VA reported that in FY 2004, the energy intensity of its buildings and facilities decreased five percent compared to FY 1985. VA's scorecard showed the Department implemented 10 out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$2 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. VA purchased 54 megawatthours of electricity generated from renewable sources. VA performed energy audits in 18 percent of its facilities during the year. VA also implemented goal-required water Best Management Practices in its facilities, and reported that two facilities have Water Management Plans in place. In addition, 99 VA personnel were trained in energy management during the year.

U.S. Postal Service (Postal Service):

In FY 2004, the Postal Service reported that the energy intensity of its buildings and facilities decreased 22 percent compared to FY 1985. The Postal Service scorecard showed the agency implementing 10 out of 13 relevant action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. In FY 2004, the Postal Service implemented 28 energy projects through its Shared Energy Savings alternative financing program, with total investment value of \$4.5 million. Eleven geothermal projects were implemented or continued during the year. Sustainable design principles were applied to new facilities or major renovation projects. Fifty-four Postal Service employees received training in energy management. Awards, performance evaluations, and Showcase facilities are additional management tools used by the Postal Service. Also, the Postal Service reported implementing the goal-required water management BMPs in all of its facilities.

General Services Administration (GSA):

GSA reported that for FY 2004, the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 23 percent compared to FY 1985. GSA's scorecard showed the agency implementing 14 out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. GSA issued two UESC task orders with a total investment value of \$1.6 million in FY 2004. GSA also invested \$5.0 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. GSA had eight solar projects generating 607.9 megawatthours, and five thermal energy projects generating 7.9 billion Btu underway during the year. GSA purchased 131.1 gigawatthours of electricity generated from renewable sources. All eligible GSA employees received energy management training in FY 2004, a total of 110 employees. GSA reported that 125 facilities have Water Management Plans in place and implement at least four of the water BMPs.

Department of Justice (Justice):

In FY 2004, Justice reported that the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 28 percent compared to FY 1985. Justice's scorecard showed the Department implementing 12 of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123, including the investment of \$1.3 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. One ESPC task order was issued by Justice during the year with a total investment value of \$11,400. Justice purchased 15.0 gigawatthours of energy generated from new renewable energy sources, and implemented one solar project and one thermal project. Justice also established Water Management Plans and implemented at least four water BMPs in at least fifteen percent of facilities. Sixteen Justice facilities have water management plans in

place. Justice also reported that 64 employees received training in energy management during FY 2004.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA):

In FY 2004, NASA reported that the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 32 percent compared to FY 1985. NASA's scorecard showed the agency implementing 14 out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$11.1 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. NASA audited 15 percent of its building inventory. Since FY 1992, all facilities have been audited. NASA purchased 227.4 billion Btu of energy generated from new renewable sources. NASA also had five solar projects and two wind projects underway during FY 2004. NASA has established Water Management Plans and implemented at least four water BMPs in at least fifteen percent of facilities. Approximately 65 NASA employees received training in energy management during FY 2004. In addition, all of the new buildings designed or under construction in FY 2004 can or will be certified under LEED.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS):

For FY 2004, HHS reported that the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 13 percent compared to FY 1985. HHS's scorecard showed the Department implementing 15 out of the 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$2.9 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. HHS issued three UESCs worth \$3.7 million. One energy-efficient Showcase Facility was designated during the year. HHS also implemented one solar energy project and purchased more than 12.2 billion Btu of new renewable energy. HHS has established Water Management Plans and implements at least four water BMPs in at least fifteen percent of facilities. HHS trained 55 employees in energy management during FY 2004. Seven of the nine new building design or construction projects in FY 2004 can or will be certified under LEED.

Department of Transportation (DOT):

DOT reported that in FY 2004, the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 39 percent compared to FY 1985. DOT's scorecard showed the Department implementing 10 out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of more than \$978,000 in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. DOT purchased 5.7 billion Btu of new renewable energy during the year. DOT implemented or continued to use 42 solar projects, generating 235 megawatthours; five wind projects, generating 100 megawatthours; and four other renewable energy projects, generating six megawatthours. DOT also audited 10 percent of its facility space during the year; since FY 1992, 94 percent have been audited. Nineteen DOT employees received training in energy management during FY 2004.

Department of the Interior (Interior):

In FY 2004, Interior reported that the energy intensity of its buildings and facilities decreased 10 percent compared to FY 1985. Interior's scorecard showed the Department implementing 13 out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of

\$10.1 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Interior purchased 2.7 gigawatthours of electricity generated from renewable sources during the year. Interior had many renewable energy projects underway in FY 2004, including 687 solar projects generating 4.4 gigawatthours, four wind projects, and 138 thermal projects generating 1.4 gigawatthours. Interior has established Water Management Plans and implements at least four water BMPs in at least fifteen percent of facilities. Approximately 317 Interior personnel received training in energy management during FY 2004. Of the 54 new building design/construction projects undertaken in FY 2004, 37 can or will be certified under LEED.

Department of Agriculture (USDA):

USDA reported that in FY 2004, the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased by 26 percent compared to FY 1985. USDA's scorecard showed the Department implementing 12 out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$3.0 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. USDA had 504 solar energy projects underway during the year, generating 1.3 gigawatthours of electricity; one thermal energy project; and purchased a total of 9.9 gigawatthours of electricity generated from renewable sources. Three USDA facilities became energy-efficient Showcase Facilities during FY 2004. USDA trained 104 employees in energy management during the year. Of the 38 new building design/construction projects undertaken in FY 2004, seven can or will be certified under LEED.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS):

DHS reported that in FY 2004, the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased by 17 percent compared to FY 1985. The DHS scorecard showed the Department implementing 12 out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$1.7 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. DHS also purchased 60 megawatthours of electricity generated from renewable sources. Eight solar projects were in use during the year, generating 1.4 billion Btu of renewable energy. DHS applied sustainable design principles to the siting, design, and construction of facilities or renovations during the year. Twenty-eight DHS employees received training in energy management. DHS also implemented additional management tools such as awards and energy criteria used in performance evaluations.

Department of Labor (Labor):

In FY 2004, the energy intensity of Labor standard buildings and facilities decreased 13 percent compared to FY 1985. Labor's scorecard showed the Department implementing 10 out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Labor invested \$256,000 in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Labor issued one ESPC with a total investment value of \$25,000. Labor purchased 1.6 gigawatthours of electricity from new renewable sources of energy. Labor also applied sustainable design principles to the siting, design, and construction of facilities or renovations during the year. During FY 2004, 12 Labor employees received training in energy management. Labor reported incorporating energy efficiency criteria into relevant acquisitions, and implemented additional management tools such as awards and energy criteria used in performance evaluations. .

Department of State (State):

Information provided by State in its detailed data report indicated that State used 118,511 Btu per square foot in its domestic buildings only, a 32.6 percent increase as compared to FY 1985. State implemented 8 out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123, including the investment of \$70,000 in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. A solar energy project, generating 159 megawatthours per year, was also implemented. State audited 10 percent of facilities during FY 2004, bringing its total to 100 percent since 1992. State established Water Management Plans and four water BMPs in at least fifteen percent of facilities. State also incorporated energy efficiency criteria into relevant acquisitions, and applied sustainable design principles to the siting, design, and construction of new facilities or major renovations.

Department of the Treasury (Treasury):

For FY 2004, Treasury reported that the energy intensity of its standard buildings decreased 15 percent as compared to FY 1985. Treasury's scorecard showed the Department implementing 13 out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$8.7 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order, and purchases of 3.2 gigawatthours of energy from new renewable sources. Treasury audited 30 percent of facilities during the year, since FY 1992, 89 percent of facilities have been audited. Treasury established Water Management Plans and four water BMPs in at least fifteen percent of facilities. Treasury also provided training to 44 employees during the year, and incorporated energy efficiency criteria into relevant acquisitions. All new building design or construction projects in FY 2004 can or will be certified under LEED.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA):

According to TVA's scorecard, the energy intensity of its standard buildings and facilities decreased 26 percent in FY 2004 as compared to FY 1985. TVA's scorecard showed the agency implementing 11 out of 13 relevant action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include purchases of 1.2 gigawatthours of electricity generated from renewable sources during the year, and generated 10.2 gigawatthours of renewable power generated from hydro modernization. TVA also had one solar project in operation, which generated 30 megawatthours. TVA reported training 248 employees in energy management in FY 2004, all of its appropriate personnel. TVA also applied sustainable design principles to the siting, design, and construction of new facilities or renovations during the year. TVA designated one energy-efficient Showcase Facility during the year.

Department of Commerce (Commerce):

In FY 2004, Commerce reported that the energy intensity of its buildings and facilities decreased 27 percent compared to FY 1985. Commerce's scorecard indicated the agency implemented 12 out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of more than \$3.5 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. Commerce implemented or continued to use four solar energy projects during the year, generating 63 megawatthours per year, and purchased 2.0 gigawatthours of electricity generated from renewable sources. In addition, sustainable design principles were applied to new building design/construction projects in FY 2004. Four out of a total of five new building

design/construction projects in FY 2004 can or will be certified under LEED. Nineteen employees received training in energy management during the year.

International Broadcasting Bureau (IBB):

IBB operates 13 large radio transmitting stations located throughout the world, all of which are reported as energy intensive facilities. In FY 2004, energy intensity in these facilities decreased 24 percent versus its FY 1997 baseline, when measured in billion Btu per thousand broadcast hours. IBB reported that it had submitted its FY 2004 energy report to DOE for the annual Report to Congress, and had also submitted a FY 2005 Implementation Report. Because of the nature of the transmitting stations, none of the remaining scorecard action items are applicable to IBB. However, the agency is implementing energy and water conservation measures through modernization of station transmitters and equipment and other measures.

Social Security Administration (SSA):

In FY 2004, SSA reported that the energy intensity of its buildings and facilities increased nine percent as compared to FY 1985. SSA's scorecard showed the agency implemented 15 of the 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$500,000 in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. SSA also issued two UESCs in FY 2004, with a total investment value of \$1.2 million. SSA purchased 813.2 megawatthours of energy generated from new renewable energy sources. SSA had one solar project and one thermal energy project in operation during the year. SSA audited 20 percent of its facility space in FY 2004. Since FY 1992, all facilities have been audited. SSA incorporated sustainable design principles into new building design/construction projects in FY 2004. SSA reported that it had established Water Management Plans and is implementing at least four of the water BMPs in at least fifteen percent of agency facilities. SSA also provided training in energy management to 40 employees during the year.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

EPA classifies all of its facilities as energy-intensive laboratory facilities. For FY 2004, EPA reported a reduction in energy intensity of one percent for these facilities when compared with the 1990 base year for this goal. EPA's scorecard showed the agency implementing 13 out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$2.4 million in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. EPA also purchased 67.1 gigawatthours of electricity and 13.1 billion Btu of energy generated from renewable sources. Five solar energy projects, generating 111 megawatthours, and three thermal projects, generating 13.1 gigawatthours per year, were implemented or continued during the year. Energy audits were performed in 38 percent of EPA facilities during the year, since 1992, 65 percent of facilities have been audited. EPA reported that it had established Water Management Plans and is implementing at least four of the water BMPs in at least fifteen percent of agency facilities. EPA trained 50 employees in energy management in FY 2004. All of EPA's new design or construction projects in FY 2004 can or will be certified under LEED.

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA):

NARA's scorecard showed the agency implemented 11 of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. In FY 2004, NARA invested \$100,000 in direct appropriations to

accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. During the year, NARA audited 10 percent of facilities; since FY 1992, 91 percent of facilities have been audited. NARA applied sustainable design principles into new building design/construction in 2004, and incorporated energy efficiency criteria into relevant acquisitions. Water Management Plans have been established and at least four water conservation BMPs were implemented in at least fifteen percent of NARA facilities during the year. In FY 2004, NARA also provided energy management training to appropriate employees.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):

HUD reported that in FY 2004 the energy intensity of its headquarters building decreased six percent compared to FY 1985. HUD's scorecard showed the Department implementing eight out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Highlights include the investment of \$7,500 in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. HUD incorporated energy efficiency criteria into relevant acquisitions. HUD also adopted sustainable design principles and reported that the new building design/construction project undertaken in FY 2004 can or will be certified under LEED. During the year, HUD provided training to appropriate personnel on energy management.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC):

NRC reported FY 2004 facility energy use separately for its two facilities. Energy consumption at the One White Flint North facility decreased 4.4 percent as compared to its baseline year of FY 1989, and a decrease of 5.3 percent was seen at the Two White Flint North facility versus its FY 1996 baseline. NRC implemented seven out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Since 1992, NRC has audited 100 percent of its facilities. The agency incorporated energy efficiency requirements into relevant acquisitions, and provided training in energy management during the year. NRC has implemented an awards program. NRC also reported that it has established Water Management Plans and implemented at least four water BMPs in both of its facilities.

Railroad Retirement Board (RRB):

In FY 2004, the energy intensity of RRB's standard buildings and facilities decreased 20 percent as compared to its estimated baseline. RRB's scorecard showed the agency implemented 11 out of 13 relevant action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. RRB invested \$15,000 in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. During FY 2004, RRB also purchased 44 megawatthours of electricity generated from renewable energy. All of the new building design/construction projects undertaken in FY 2004 can or will be certified under LEED. RRB provided energy management training to all employees eligible for such training. RRB has established Water Management Plans and implemented at least four water BMPs in its facility.

Smithsonian Institution (Smithsonian):

In FY 2004, the energy intensity of Smithsonian's standard buildings and facilities increased 48.5 percent as compared to FY 1985. Smithsonian's scorecard showed the agency implemented 12 out of 16 action items pertaining to Executive Order 13123. Smithsonian invested \$1.1 million

in direct appropriations to accomplish projects contributing to the goals of the Order. During the year, three UESCs were implemented, with a total investment value of more than \$836,000. Smithsonian purchased 596 megawatthours of electricity generated from renewable energy, and had one solar project in operation during FY 2004, which generated 70.0 megawatthours. All appropriate personnel received training in energy management during the year. Of the four new building design/construction projects underway in FY 2004, two can or will be certified under LEED. Smithsonian also reported implementing awards and performance evaluations as additional management tools.